

SOME DEWEY STORIES.

Incidents of his Boyhood Life in Vermont.

Dr. Julius Dewey, the father of the admiral, while earning the means with which to pay for his professional training by teaching school in Vermont, acquired habits of economy which clung to him through life.

After his marriage and establishment in Montpelier a large family connection living in his native town, Berlin, four miles distant, fell into a way when business called them to the capital of stopping with their teams at his house.

The doctor stood it for a time in silence, but on a certain market day his patience suddenly gave way, and meeting his guests at the gate he directed them to a hotel in an adjacent square, where he assured them they would find better accommodations than he could furnish at "current rates."

From this incident, which he frequently related, he dated his prosperity. He had always a high sense of his religious obligations, however, and was, indeed, the founder of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, in Montpelier, where his distinguished son was baptised, attended Sunday school and was confirmed, and which became the ecclesiastical home of the family.

The house which he occupied, in which all of his children were born, was originally exceedingly small, but was several times added to.

Within the last two or three years, wishing to replace this modest structure with a handsome, more modern edifice, Edward Dewey, the second son, sold the dwelling and barn (retaining the grounds) for \$150. Three days afterwards the buildings were re-sold for \$400, the last purchaser, who paid the cost of removal, placing them on a lot on State street.

Since the battle of Manila this house, as the birthplace and early home of its hero, has been an object of interest to tourists and relic hunters. The latter, indeed, have threatened to carry it away piecemeal, a souvenir find in one instance wrenching off a silver-plated faucet, and leaving the water running in bathroom with the pressure of the full system of 158 pounds.

Of characteristic stories of Dewey many are preserved in the mental archives of those who were his companions in the boyish escapades of which he was the instigator, and in which he always played a prominent part.

An incident in his earliest boyhood, graphically portrayed by one of these, brings vividly before us a delightful fragment, with the stage setting of front yard and vine-clad cottages. As the two children were at play one morning a lady, with the indubitable toothache symptoms of swollen face and hand pressed to cheek, alighted from a vehicle before the gate and asked to see the doctor. Deciding to apply the only infallible remedy, and wishing to get the best light upon his patient, that gentleman asked that she would take her seat in the front doorway, resting her feet on the upper step. But here a new difficulty arose. The improvised dental chair provided no support for the head, and summoning the little visitor the operator directed him to stand behind her, put his hands on either side of her face, and let her brace herself against his shoulder.

"What man has done man can do," was the motto which formed the propelling power of his young life, carrying him through every boyish undertaking. Who knows but that it may have inspired his later achievements as well?

Of his experience at the Washington County Grammar School in Montpelier, the first educational institution which he attended, much has already been written. Its pupils, taught by first one teacher and then another, had acquired the reputation of being difficult subjects, and Dewey is said to have taken an active part in the inactivity hazing to which each new principal was subjected, and to have been the ringleader in the revolts which marked the remainder of his connection with the school.

When Hon. Zabina K. Pangborn, ex-mayor of Jersey City, and now the editor and proprietor of the Jersey City Evening Journal, consented to take charge of these refractory young people at a salary of \$6.25 a week, it was with the determination to establish a system of discipline among them to which they were strangers. Dewey, being the first to rebel, was made an example, and it is said that, meeting Major Pangborn in Washington two years ago, the admiral told him that all that was worthy of consideration in his character had its beginning on that day.

Smelling Salts Cause Wrinkles.

The woman who wishes to retain the beauty of her face—and what woman does not?—should forego the use of the smelling bottle, for, according to a well-known New York physician who has lately been making experiments in that line, the use of smelling salts encourages wrinkles.

"If you don't believe me," he said, "stand in front of a mirror and inhale the pungent odor from a smelling bottle and notice the number of lines that form about the eyes, nose and mouth. Each snuff taken from the bottle causes the same screwing up of the face, and each time the unbecoming lines deepen. Remember, also, that it is an unpleasant experience which has called wrinkles. Those caused by laughing and talking are had enough, but the wrinkles formed by the use of smelling salts give an absolutely undesirable expression."

"But if you are already in possession of wrinkles which have been produced in other ways than by the use of salts, then smelling salts are a specific for removing them and causing them to stay away. In almost every case the wrinkles formed by laughing and crying are in an exactly opposite direction to those produced by inhaling salts, and in this case smelling salts act like a charm in causing the unbecoming lines to disappear."

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The plug was not driven in with sufficient force, however, and was blown out without making the desired report. Running forward with one but George, waving them back, exclaimed: "One man's life is enough at a time," and going to the log was proceeding to pour in more powder, when it exploded directly in his face.

With eyes fast shut he made straight for the rain tub, and plunging his head in, shook it violently about.

When he raised it, with hair all singed and eyebrows and lashes gone, he presented a strangely altered appearance. There was not a quiver on the small, powder-burned face, as, turning to his companions, he asked:

"Does it show much?"

The least candid of them was obliged to admit that it did; but George, still sanguine of escaping detection, hoped that "after it stopped smarting it would look better."

When the doctor returned from his distant call that evening, however, he found a patient awaiting him at home; and in the quiet seclusion of the two or three days following the adventure the future admiral had leisure in which to concoct new plans for the entertainment of himself and his young friends.

During the Mexican war he was an ardent worshiper at the shrine of General Taylor, who "licked the enemy every time."

He never tired of looking at a picture of him which hung in his own home, and when the boys, catching the military spirit which pervaded the air, fought sham battles, he always insisted upon impersonating "Old Zach," assigning the part of Santa Anna to someone else, an appointment of characters sometimes resulting in a mutiny.

One of the younger set, then a "six-year-old," and not allowed to play with the big boys, recalls the fascination which his society had for him, and the hair-raising stories of the yellow-back variety with which he sometimes regaled him. On a certain memorable evening the smaller boy, stealing away from home at dusk, joined young Dewey and two of his associates, and accompanied them up a deep ravine and to an old-fashioned sawmill, which the set in motion, the double object thus accomplished being the seeing of "the old thing shake itself to pieces," and the securing of a day's holiday for their friend, the miller's son, by the suspension of operations consequent upon draining the pond.

The immense amount of snow which falls in the mountains and valleys of New England and the large deposits of ice which form in its rivers make the breaking up of water in that far North a dangerous and costly operation, and it is a custom among native princes to present these coins to friends, and to receive them as presents, on certain ceremonial occasions. It is of pure gold, and varies in size and value from twenty to fifty rupees. A rupee is a silver coin about the size of a fifty cent piece, but according to the present rate of exchange is worth only about twenty-five cents.

The Nawab leads a very active but whimsical life. His greatest passion is hunting, consisting of shooting, pig-sticking, and hawking. He is an excellent shot, especially if the game is moving rapidly, and I should be afraid to say how many wild boars he has killed, pig-sticking being a sport not generally indulged in by Mohammedans. He, like most Indian princes, has killed his tiger. He is equally skilled in telling a story, and his English, though slow and measured, is very good. From the time he was five years old he was under an English tutor, appointed by the British government.

At the death of his father, the former Nawab, the whole state passed into the hands of the British government until the young Nawab, coming of age, was placed on the throne and given full powers to govern his six hundred thousand subjects, together with several crores of rupees, which had accumulated in the treasury under the administration of the English. (A crore is 10,000,000 rupees, or 100 lacs, a lac being 100,000 rupees.)

It is only natural that the young prince, once in possession of his great wealth, should desire to spend it, and the result was that four new palaces were built at the capital of the state, Bahawalpur, and at an old town about thirty miles distant called Ahmedpur, the former residence of the Nawabs of Bahawalpur since 1727. Two of these palaces were built in the styles that I have already described.

The Nawab has a body-guard of four hundred mounted men, nearly all from Baluchistan, a wild, and most reckless riders I have ever seen. He maintains only one squadron of cavalry and half a regiment of infantry, but has two thousand domestic servants, and three hundred shikarees, or hunters, distributed over the whole state, whose duty it is to send news to the Nawab when game is found in their locality, and to keep poachers from trespassing. He has also a stable of one hundred and fifty Arab, English and Australian horses, and two large river-steamers are held in readiness for six months at a time on the Sutlej, which forms the northern boundary of his state for a distance of about two hundred miles.

The Nawab's present income is about fifteen lacs of rupees a year. He is an absolute monarch, holding the power of signing life or death sentences on criminals in the hands of his prime minister and other officials, but no measures can be enacted without the Nawab's written signature.

Origin and Meaning of Quarantine.

In the fourteenth century one-fourth of the population of Europe are computed to have died of the bubonic plague, introduced from the East. The first measures to check its spread were adopted by the city of Venice, which appointed, in 1348, three guardians of the public health. In 1403 Venice established a lazaret, or contagious disease hospital, on a small island adjoining the city. This was the beginning of quarantine. The word itself means "forty," and implies forty days, the period of detention imposed on vessels at that first Venetian quarantine.—[Surgeon-Gen. Walter Wyman in The Youth's Companion.

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What a Little Faith Did FOR MRS. ROCKWELL.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 69,841]

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For a Chafing Dish Party.

Novel entertainments are always eagerly sought, and one of the best was described in an exchange the other day. A table was arranged with 21 numbered places, in each place being something to represent the name of a well-known book.

The guests were given all the time they wanted to guess the book designated by their number.

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A PRINCE OF INDIA.

The Great State in Which Even a Minor Potentate Lives.

American interest in India has been stimulated by the appointment of an American girl's husband as Viceroy of Victoria's Indian Empire. In the Century recently, Mr. R. D. Mackenzie describes his personal experiences "At the Court of an Indian Prince"—Sir Zaidic Mahammed Khan Abassie, G. C. S. I., Nawab of Bahawalpur. The enormous extent of the empire over which Lord Curzon rules is illustrated by this account of one of its petty divisions; for His Highness, the Nawab, is the great man of a strip of territory only about three hundred by one hundred miles in size, which forms one of the minor states of Rajputana. Yet his wealth is enormous, and his surroundings magnificent.

The Nawab is a man about thirty-six years old, six feet tall, and well proportioned; he has dark and prominent features, long black curly hair, beard cut close, and very long drooping mustaches curling into a ring at the ends. He is extremely sensitive, has a strong will and constitution of iron, and is intensely suspicious and jealous, the natural result of his position.

Except on special occasions, the Nawab dresses in white muslin trousers, very wide and baggy, silk or cloth coat and waistcoat, and silk and gold turban. His pockets are numerous, and their contents surprising. It is a common thing for him to wear two or three watches, and very beautiful ones they are. This does not astonish one so much as the fact that he possesses no less than seven hundred watches of all descriptions, and is constantly purchasing others. He has already some remarkably fine ones. His crown weighs nine pounds, and is a mass of diamonds set in silver, with a row of very large pear-shaped pearls as pendants around the base. He has a sword the jeweled scabbard and hilt of which are valued at five hundred thousand dollars. He wears some extraordinary rubies and uncut emeralds attached to chains of rubies and pearls that he wears as a necklace.

Also a set of fifteen uncut rubies as large as the largest of the emeralds. They are historic gems, with the names of the Mogul emperors engraved upon them. They are very irregular in shape, and measure fully one and one-half inches in diameter. The robe, sash and pendants seen in the portrait are the insignia of the "Star of India."

He is never without a pocketful of gold mohurs and rupees. A gold mohur is a coin that is not in circulation as money; but it is a custom among native princes to present these coins to friends, and to receive them as presents, on certain ceremonial occasions. It is of pure gold, and varies in size and value from twenty to fifty rupees. A rupee is a silver coin about the size of a fifty cent piece, but according to the present rate of exchange is worth only about twenty-five cents.

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A nickel represented "Hard Cash," by Charles Reade.

A rabbit with the syllable printed in its ears for "Pioneers."

A vase containing a full-blown rose represented Miss Allcott's "A Rose in Bloom."

A slipper, whose heel was dangling loose, perpetrated "Lucile," by Owen Meredith.

A picture of a befrizzled coon, with a smile of happy content, was the "Black Beauty."

The letter O, printed in the reddest red, represented Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

A card bearing date March 16 claimed to be George Eliot's "Middlemarch."

The figure 1 followed by the word waiting represented Edna Lyall's "Won by waiting."

The cross-bones of a chicken's shanks represented "Drumsticks," by Capt. Charles King.

A doll, with head twisted around, with averted gaze, represented Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

A representation of Cuban and United States flags with a match beneath, Ouida's "Under Two Flags."

A candle with a toothpick wick, upon which were impaled some papers, gave Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

A tall, slim letter A, with a macaron above it to indicate its long value—in a sense A broad—for Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad."

Put the clever members of the family together and you can get out many more like these.

A Wedding Superstition.

It has been considered unlucky to be married in May ever since the days of Ovid, and those people who have spent their time in looking up roots and reasons have given what they consider to be the origin of the superstition as follows:

In ancient Rome there was held in May a festival called the Lemuria, or feast of the Lemures, which was a ceremony in honor of the speeches of departed souls. It became with the Romans what we should call "bad form" to have matrimonial feasts at the season of a solemn ritual, being no doubt thought to be an insult to the dead to marry at such a time.

From this a number of stories grew of the revenge made by the outraged ghosts upon those who dared to disregard them, and if anything unfortunate happened to a couple who had been married in May it would, of course, have been put down to retribution. So the tradition of ill luck arose, and its influence has lasted ever since, even to our time.

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A GENUINE MARK-DOWN AND CLEARANCE SALE! FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS! To Close Out Stock and Store Fixtures.

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

Figured Silks, former price 50 and 60 cts. Now 40-47 cts.
Plain Silks, all colors, former price 35, 45 and 65 cts. " 28 35-55 "
Colored Taffetas, " 75 " 65 "
Black Taffetas, 26 in. wide, former price 90 cts. " 75 "
Surah Silks 65 cts.; Satins 40 and 57 cts.; Chiffons 65 cts.

RIBBONS.

All Silk, Corded Edge, Double-faced Satin, 3 1/4 in. wide 28 cts.
" " Plain and Moire Taffetas, 20 "
" " Plaids and Stripes, 30 "
Satin Ribbons No. 2, 5c. yd. Satin Ribbons No. 7, 10c. yd.
" " 3, 6c. " " " 9, 14c. "
" " 4, 8c. " " " 12, 18c. "
" " 5, 8c. " " " 16, 20c. "
Satin Ribbons, 5 inches wide, 40 cts. per yard.

STAMPED GOODS.

Doilies, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 12c. according to size. Slipper-Cases, 18, 20 and 25c.
18 inch Center-pieces, 20c. Pillow-Covers, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 40c.
22 " " 30c. Table-Spreads, 10, 20, and 40c.
Tee Cloths, 50 and 75c. Fancy Tickings, 21 and 30c.
Picture Frames, 25, 40 and 50c. French Satens, best quality, 25c.
Linen, by the yard, 42, 55, 67, and 75c. Silkline, 10c.
Brown Linen, 57c., \$1.60 and \$2.15. White Aprons, former price 25c. Now 19c.
Laundry Bags, 15, 32 and 40c. Ladies' black fleece-line Hose, former price 25c. Now 19c.

YARNS.

Germantown and Saxony Yarn, 10c. per skein
Spanish Yarn, 12 1/2c. "
Fairy Floss, 15c. "
Crochet and Knitting Silks, 30 cents per spool
Sewing Silk, 8c.

SUNDRIES.

Dress Linings, 19c. per yd Rustle Cambric, 5c. per yard
Cambric, 4c. " Canvas, 16c. "
Paper Cambric, 6c. " Dress Steels, 1c. each.
Dress Shields, 15 and 20c. Ladies' Boston Bags, \$1.00.

DeLong Hooks and Eyes, 9 cents per card
Down Pillows, 50, 60, 75, and 85 cents
Satin-covered Pin Cushions, 15 and 20 cents
Kerr's Lustre Thread, 13 cents per spool
Infants' Sacques and Booties, Veilings, Trimming Laces, Bureau Scarfs, Linen Floss, Rope Linen, Knitting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Crochet Hooks, Knitting Pins, Embroidery Hooks, Etc., Etc.

MRS. HELEN F. CARPENTER, 87 Eastern Avenue, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. HAD JAN. 1, 1899, \$2,169,762 more Insurance in force, \$19,148,026 more Assets, \$4,755,348 more Income

Than any other Company. Has a larger